## VOYAGE AROUND THE WORLD.

Trip of the United States Steamship Susquehanna.

Interesting Narrative by Rev. E. C. Bittinger, Chaplain.

THE CHINESE REVOLUTION.

THE JAPANESE ISLANDS.

Thit to Rio. Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, the Sandwich Islands, Acapulco, Valparako, and other Interesting Localities,

die.,

The United States war steamer Susquehanns, one of the Canted States war steamer suaquestant, one of the Cag ships and pioneer of the late Japan squadron, left the Navy Yard at Philadelphia, on the 26th of De-gember, 1880, bound to Norfolk, where she arrived on the 28th inst., and remained, preparatory to her depar-ture, until the month of June, 1851. On the 7th of that menth she started upon her distant cruise and imat mission to the East Indies, China and Japan Sees, being at that time the flag ship of Commodere John H. Aulick, whose distinguished qualities as an effi-cleat commander cannot be too greatly admired, and

After touching at the island of Madeirs, she reached Rio de Janeiro on the 26th of July, where she was detained two months undergoing extensive repairs, having on the passage sprung both her fore and mainmasts, and found that her machinery, in some parts, was en-tirely too weak, and must be strengthened before proceeding on her voyage. On the 27th of September she left Rio; and after stopping at the Cape of Good Hope, the island of Mauritius, and the island of Johanne The object of this visit to Zanzibar was to in westigate and settle, if possible, what had become a serious controversy between the American govern-ment and that of the Imaum of Muscat. Gur Consul, after a voluminous correspondence, had finally hauled down his flag and retired from the country. That this matter was promptly and properly settled, and to the entire satisfaction of the government, the letter of the then Secretary of State (the late Mr. Webster) addressed to the Communication immediately upon receiving from him his report of preceedings, bore ample testimony, and well might excuse a feeling of satisfaction on the part of

wen might excuse a received.

On the 8th of December the ship left Zanzibar, and after touching at Point de Galle, Ceylon, the Island of Pinang, and Singapore, reached Macao and Hong Kong 4th and 5th of February, 1852. From this date until March, 1853, the ship, in accordance with instrucwaters of Hong Kong, Macao, Canton river and Cumsing-moon, visiting, Bewever, Amoy twice and Manila once. At this date, (March 20.) Commodore Aulick having re-

turned to the United States, and the ship being under the command of Franklin Buchanan, Esq., a distinguished and accomplished officer, who is most favorably known to the service and the country, she proceeded to Shanghae, having on beard Humphrey Marshall, Commissioner the, having on ovard numbers manual, commissioner to China. Early in the month of May, Commodore Perry reached Shaughae in the steamer Mississippi, and a few days after transferred his flag to the Susquehanna. On the 17th of the month the two steamers, in company, sailed for the island of Loo-Choo, where they arrived on the 26th. This was the point fixed upon by the Commedore as the place of meeting for the ships des-tined to visit Japan. While waiting their arrival, the Susquehanns, with the Saratoga in tow, made a visit to the Bonin Islands, returning to Loo-Cheo on the 23d of June. On the 2d of July, the squadron being ready, sailed for Japan, and enchored off the town of Uraga on the 8th inst. It was during this visit that Commodor of officers, sailors and marines, under the command of Maj. Zeilin and Capt. Slack, officers of distinction and merit, and delivered to the Japanese officials, properly ac-credited, the letter of the President of the United States to the Emperor of Japan. On the 17th the squadron left the bay of Jeddo, and stopping on the way at Loo Cheo, reached Hong Kong on the 7th of August From August, 1853, until January, 1854, the Susque hanna was kept at Hong Kong, Macao, Cumsing moon, and Canton river. On the 14th of January again started for Loo-Choo and Japan, reaching the latter place on the 17th of February. This was the second visit of Commodore Perry, the result of which has been made known to the world, and has given his name to fame, for he was the honored instrument in being the first to welthus adding a fresh wreath to his country's gar-land. This highly meritorious officer deserves well of the country for his successful diplemacy, which resulted in removing the barriers which character which results in response to the sponsous empire, and opening Japan to the commerce of the world, for all other nations have only to follow in his footsteps, and the same privileges will be conceded to them. energetic and pacific manner in which this was achieved. and the promptness as well as firmness with which he ghly praised, and justly entitle him to the thanks of the country and the admiration of the world. Before the departure of the squadron from Japan, Comore Perry, having transferred his fisg to the Powha tan, the Susquehanna left for Hong Kong, where she

At this date the Susquehanna had been in commission three years and three months, and within a few days of three years from the United States, so that the term of service of most of the crew had already expired. There had been, however, up to this time, but little complaint on their part in regard to their detention, the excitement and interest naturally felt by all to see the Japan expe pition successfully brought to a close suppressing for the time all private feeling; but when upon the return of the ship to Hong Kong, it was found but too true that a further detention was about to take place by the ship's being placed at the disposal of Robert McLane, the new Commissioner to China, the discontent and disaffection of the crew were but too apparent, and it required all the care and prudence of the commanding and other officers, of the ship, (not to speak of the prudence, kindnesses and winning deportment of the Commissioner, early shown in his intercourse with all.) to maintain that order and idacipline so essential to the efficiency of a man of war. In this connexion, I cannot refrain from observing that it is a great mistake to suppose that sailors do mot care particularly about these long detentions—that it is only the officers who feel them, and hence sailors may be treated as if they had no natural ties or natural feelings to call them home. They have feelings, and what is more, they are beginning to conceive that they have rights, and among them is this very one of being returned to their homes within the three years for which they are shipped. This is the contract between them and the government. The argument based upon the law authorizing commanding officers to detain men after the expiration of their service, and giving one fourth additional say, does not, in their estimation, meet the case; for although they will confess that it is always read to them, they still look to the three years as the centrast, and the laws just allinded to as only applicable in extreme cases, otherwise there would be no limit to it. Those who framed the law know best whether, in this stew, sailors are right or wrong; and those with whem the power of moving ships rests well know if all the cases of detention that are from time to time occurring, are of the kind in question. These few remarks have been included in merely from the fact that the writer believes he has seen the bad effects upon discipline, of detaining men too long, and understanding their feelings upon the subject, naturally desires to be removed from the service in whose well-being he is interested, all the causes of complaint on the part of those to whom we must look to man our ships in time of war as well as power of the surprise of recommissione to Funchan, Chusan and Nin the crew were but too apparent, and it required all the care and prudence of the commanding and other officers, of the ship, (not to speak of the prudence, kindnesse

Nankin is in the possession of the robels, and is to be the capital of the new dynasty, and the prime movers, with Tae-ping wang at their head, are engaged in consolidating the government which is to control the millions of China. The national treasury is exhausted, and the imperial government, driven to suicidal measures, has hastened on its own destruction. The army, in consequence, is badly fed, badly clad, badly paid. The imperial government has been defed for four years, and is becoming weaker and weaker, and the army is growing smaller and smaller. The Porcelain Tower, standing alone in solitary grandeur, anid crumbling walls, broken arches, and fallen tempies, surrounded on every side by a scene of wide-press fruin and desolation, is a striking emblem of a sinking dynasty, which is to rise no more forever. The imperial court of the new dynasty, of which Tae-ping-wang is the Emperor, is held at Nankin, and from this fountain of power is to emanate the will of the sovereign.

The religious element pervading this revolution is one of the most remarkable signs of the tumes, and is confounding the wisdom of the wise as well as setting at an aught the speculations of the world. That there is a new property of the world of the property of the pro

for the mariner, rising above the clouds towards heaven, and crowned with grandeur as royal diadem—
Whose head in wintry grandeur towers,
And whitens with eternal sleet;
While summer, in a vale of flowers,
Is smiling roya at his feet.
Ihe bay of Jedo itself, with its populous cities and commerce, its peaceful vales and its glowing lendscapes, its giant mountains and its sublime grandeur, as it stands forth robed in loveliness and beauty and majesty is a panorama of magnificence and glory seldom surpassed if ever equalled on earth, and must be flang upon the canvase before aver it can be fully appreciated by one who has not seen it for himself, for whichever way you cant your eye, north or south, east or west, the prospect is noble—It is without exaggeration one of the most beautiful and picturesque bays in the world, and contains good harbors for all the navies of the earth.

The spanese, in their physical conformation, differ materially from the Chinese, to be appearance ounternating on his proposessing as they are graceful in their movements and everything which becomes the elegant greatleman. Their casy walk is the very poetry of motion. They are remarkable for their self possession as well as their dignified deportment, and seldom are known to manifest the least surprise. The complexion of the higher classes (such as the princes of the blood and the nobles of the land which I met on my way to the capital of the country, in the cities of Kanagawa and Kasacca and saw, at the interviews with the Commodore) is a rich olive, their foreheads high and their eyes dark, while the Japanese are pure porcelain.

The Japanese temples are most beautifully and eligibly situated on the highest hills and in the most charming groves. You enter them generally through rows of choice trees and wild isponicas, which are as high as our ornamental trees which shade our dwellings. They are not distinguished, enther the restriction of the contraction of the proper shade our dwellings. They are not distinguished on the higher of the

places shorter than the route of the Susquehanna. There can be but little doubt that good steamers, such as are up to the times in model and machinery, with the usual arrangements at the depots for rapid coaling, will be able to make the passage to and f om China and California, via the Saudwich Islands and Japan, within thirty-live days.

After having discharged about half the crew in California, at their own request, and filled up the deficiency with new men, the Susquehanna being again ready for see, left San Francisco on the 25th of Movember, and reached Acapulco, Mexico, the 5th of December: leaving there on the 12th, reached Valparaiso, Chill, the 1st of January, and thence, on the 14th inst, passing round Cape Horn, reached Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, on the 4th of February. It may be remarked that these runs are all good, but particularly the one from Valparaiso round the Horn to Rio, being only twenty days—the quickest time on record.

On the 11th of February the Sucondapana is actived.

good, but pericularly the one from valparaiso round the flora to Rio, being only twenty days—the quickest time on record.

On the 11th of February the Susquehanna is again under way, and after a pleasant passage of twenty-six days, with the exception of a gale on the 7th inst., ranched the Capes of the Delawars on the 9th inst., and the port of Philadelphia, the same from which she first departed on the 20th to December, 1856, having been in commission four years and two months, and three years and nine months absent from the United States.

At twenty minutes past eight o'clock A. M., in the Guif Stream, a strong breeze from S. W., with a beavy sea running, ahip under double reef topsall, foresail and fore and whole aft salls, going at the sate of eleven miles per hour, Joseph Shearman (O. S.) was washed overboard from the starboard forward guard. The second cutter was instantly lowered and manned, when Lieut. Cooper went to the rescue, and found him some two miles distant from the saip, wrestling manfully with the billows, and saved him from a watery grave. This noble deed of this gallant officer speaks for itself, and needs no eulogist.

In her circuit round the world, and in visiting the various places incidental to her cruise, she has steamed sixty thousand miles, and thus may be considered to have made a trial trip as remarkable in length, and the number of places visited as curious in fact.

Our sympathies have been elicited in behalf of those

rious places incidental to her cruise, she has steamed sixty thousand miles, and thus may be considered to have made a trial trip as remarkable'in length, and the number of places valied as curious in fact.

Our sympathies have been elicited in behalf of those who have been summoned by the solemn dispensation of Providence to mourn over the dead. They have been taken, and we have been left to commemorate the mercies enjoyed, as well as remember the perile seasped; and as we are soon to be scattered through the land, occupying different stations and taking our several places in society, let each one of us adopt for himself the high resolve—

I live for those who love me,
Whose hearts are kind and true;
For the heaven that smiles above me
And awaits my spirit too:
For all human ties that bind me;
For the task by God assigned me;
For the bright hopes left behind me,
And the good that I can do.

For the bright hopes left behind me,
And the good that I can do.

I live for those who love me,
For those who know me true,
For the heaven that smiles above me,
And awaits my spirit too:
For the heaven that smiles above me,
And awaits my spirit too:
For the wrong that needs resistance,
For the wrong that needs resistance,
For the future in the distance,
For the future in the distance,
And the good that I can do.
The Susquehanna, during her cruise round the world,
has visited the following ports, viz:—Madeira, Rio de
Janeiro, Cape of Good Hope, Isls of France, Johanna,
Zanzibar, Ceylon, Franag, Singapore, Macao, Hong Kong
and Whampos (numerous times), Cumsing moon twice,
Amoy three times, Manila, Shanghag twice, Woosung,
Chinklang foo, Nankin, Wulu, Fuchan, Loo-Choo
twice, Bonin Islands, Japan three times. Sandwich
Islands, San Francisco, Denicis, Acapulco and Valparaiso.
The Susquehanna is the first steamer that ever circumnavigated the globe, and during her entire cruise I have
witnessed with price how her commanding officers have
guarded the rights and property of American citizens
with vigilance, and protected them with energy. They
have always respected the flags of other nations, and
have demanded the same for their own.

The United States steamer Mississippi, commanded by
Captain Lee, homeward bound, fell in with us at Japan.
Sandwich Islands and California. Officers and crew all
well.

IST OF OFFICES AT PARSEA.

LANNA.

Commander—Franklin Buchanan.

Passenger—Lieut. T. T. Hunt, United States Army.

Lieutenants—Thomas T. Hunter (ex-officer), N. Collins,

J. H. Brown, J. K. Duer, G. H. Cooper.

J. H. Brown, J. K. Duer, G. H. Cooper.
Purser—G. R. Barry.
Surgeon—J. S. Messersmith; Assistant Surgeon—C. F.
Fabs.
Chaplain—E. C. Bittinger.
Acting Master—R. Harris.
Marine Officer—Capt. W. B. Slack.
Midshipmen—R. L. May, F. C. Hawley.
Engineers—S. Archbold, chief; G. F. Hebard, H. H.
Stewart, first assistants; E. Fithians, J. C. E. Lawrence, second assistants; T. A. Shock, A. Henderson,
S. D. Hibbert, third assistants.
Acting Boatswain—J. G. Briggs. Gunner—C. B. Oliver.
Carpenter—S. Green.

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A copy of the following letter was also sent to Captain Buchanan by H. E. Mr. McLane, and you are at liberty to annex it to the foregoing narrature.

UNITED STATES LEGATION, Hong Kong Sept. 2, 1854.

SR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your order, of the 2d instant, directing Captain Mc Cluncy to receive me on board the Powhatan to-day, and to take my instructions concerning the movements of the ship conformably to the instructions of the Navy Department.

take my instructions concerning the movements of the ship conformably to the instructions of the Navy Department.

Pursuant to this order, I was received this morning on the Powhatan, and took leave of the officers and crew of the Susquehanna, of which I beg to make you an official note, that I may express the satisfaction I have derived from the service of that ship in the performance of my duties as Commissioner to China. These duties required irregular and uncaual service for the officers and crew of the Susquehanna; and whether rendered at sea or in the navigation of the interior waters of China, it was performed with real and ability.

Captalo Buchanna has advised you, doubtless, or the movements of the ship, and of the particular service performed by the officers and crew, in visiting the Treaty Ports, on the coast, and in the reconnoissance, made under my direction, of the Yang tae-Khang. To the report he may have made you on the subject, i wish only to add my personal acknewledgments for the cheerful spirit and consummate skill with which the latter service was conducted, involving as it did great difficulties in the matter of the navigation of the river, and my delicate relations to the two belligerent parties that occupied different points of it with their permanent batteries and blockading fleet.

The reconnoissance was made in the face of these obstacles, and without any collision with either, though collision was more than once imminent.

If it were proper in this note to add an acknowleigment to yourself for the manner in which you have caused the instructions of the Navy Department to be executed, and to Captain Buchanan and the officers of the Susquehanna for their personal courtesies to me, I would beg to de so, while I remain, very respectfully, your obd't servant,

To Commodore M. C. Perry, &c., &c., &c.

your obd't servant, ROBERT M. McLANE. To Commodore M. C. PERRY, &c., &c., &c. To Commodore M. C. Perry, & ROBERT M. MCLANE.

U. S. S. FRIGATE SUSQUEMANA, }
Hose Kove, Sept. 3, 1854.

Sir.—In behalf of my brother officers and myself I return you many thanks for your kind feelings, and the flattering manner in which you have been pleased to express yourself to the commander-in-chief of the squadron, in your communication to him of this date, on the subject of the services rendered by the Susquehanna while placed under your control. It is at all times gratifying to American naval officers to find that our official acts are approved by our countrymen abroad; but, sir, in this instance, R is peculiarly gratifying to us all that our official acts and social intercourse with you should have elicited a testimonial so complimentary as that contained in your communication to the commander-in-chief.

Be assured, sir, that the kind feelings you express to us all of the Susquehanna are cordially reciprocated, and we feel a pride and pleasure in saying that our government, in entrusting to you the honor and interests of our country and countrymen in China, has had the good fortune to sessed a gentleman competent and worthy of the high trust. Accept from us, my dear in the assurance of the cordiality of our feelity.

of our country and countrymen in China, has had the good fortune to select a gentleman competent and worthy of the high trust. Accept from us, my dear sir, the assurance of the cordiality of our feelings and the sincerity of our respect.

I am, dear sir, with great consideration, your friend and obdient servant, FRANKLIN BUCHANAN, Commander. To the Hon. R M. McLane, Commissioner of the U.S. to China.

To the Hon. It M. MCLASE, Communication to China.

Important to Postmasters and to the Public.
We are requested te call special attention to the law just passed by Congress, modifying the rates of postage. &c., particularly to those provisions requiring that all letters between places in the United States shall be prepaid from and after the lst of April, 1856, by stamps or otherwise, and that from and after the lst of January saxt nostmasters must place postage stamps upon all

otherwise, and that from and after the let of January next postmasters must place postage stamps upon all prepaid letters upon which such stamps may not have been placed by the writers, or which may not be enclosed in stamped envelopes.

From and after the let of April, 1855, the postage to be charged on each single letter for any distance in the United States not exceeding 3,000 miles is three cents, and over 3,000 miles ten cents.

The law does not change the existing rates or regulations in regard to letters to or from Canada or other foreign countries, nor does it affect the franking privilege.

The previsions in regard to the registration of valuable letters will be carried into effect, and special instructions issued to postmasters on the subject, as soon as the necessary blanks can be prepared and distributed.

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The Legislature Coming to Town,
[From the Albany Argus, March 10.]

Both branches of the legislature will adjourn to day until Friday hext, for the purpose of accepting the invitation extended to them to visit the public institutions of the city of New York. The vacation will afford Senators and members not only an agreeable relaxation from the cenfinement of their daily sessions, but if profitably improved, much valuable information which personal visitation can only furnish, concerning the great and noble charities, some of which will appeal to them before their final adjournment, for a portion of the bounty of the State.

It has been somstimes said that these occasions were converted into seasons of revelry, not only dishonering those acting in them, but reflecting disgrace upon the legislative character. Whatever occasion there may have been for such a remark during past sessions, we are inclined to believe it will not be applicable to the present one. There is more of personal character in the present legislature than is usually found within the walls of the Capitol, and there is very little danger that discredit will be brought upon its members during this visitation.

The public matitutions of the city of New York are its greatest glory. As a citizen of the State we feel proud of them. They show that in the midst of the pursuits of wealth, and in the busy strife and din of the great emporium of this continent, the feelings of humanity are not extinguished, and the heart responds to the appeal of mistertune and suffering.

Court Calendar—This Day,

Court Calendar—This Day,
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 69, 80, 81, 82, 10,
11, 84, 12, 85, 13.
SCPLANS COURT.—General Term.—Nos. 24, 48.
SCPLANOS COURT.—Nos. 1065, 62, 952, 1037, 1045, 1065,
069, 645, 53, 955, 944, 603, 1069, 1070 to 1076, 1081 to
1096, 611, 179, 424, 8, 600, 818.

The New Police Bill. LETTER OF MAYOR WOOD.

HON. PERNANDO WOOD. Mayor of the City of New York:
DEAR SIR—The receipt of your favor of the 5th inst.,
soliciting my aid in defeating the bill now before the Legislature for a reorganization of the Police Department
in the city of New York, would have been more promptly in the city of New York, would have been more promptly acknowledged but for pressing and imperative engagements. I beg you to believe me duly sensible of the honor you have done me by this request, and ready at all times to do whatever may be in my power, within the proprieties of my official position, to aid in such legislation as will promote the welfare of the city where I

est extent in your estimate of the services you have rendered the city during that small portion of your official term which has elapsed. In the particular to which you direct special attention—the closing of grog

bulence and crimejonsequent thereupon—you have certainly accompilahed results which the mass of the community had come to regard as well night impossible. Indeed, in view of past experience, the public were almost as much astonished to see the attempt made, as they were to see it succeed. I can also understand and appressate the truth of your statement, that you owe all this success to make the control of the members of the city police; and no one will resist more timp! than myself any legislation which shall threaten to weaken the cliciency or relax the discipline of that department.

1 have not been able to examine with any special care the provisions of the bill to which you refer; but so far as a cumory peruasi of it canables me to judge, I am the organization of the Folice Department are less serious than you may have been led to suppose.

Under the existing law, which you have found efficient, the control of the department rests with a board, consisting of three persons—the Mayor, Recorder, and City Judge—by whom all laws for its government are leading to the provision of the people—as the remaining two are now. There are obvious reasons, I think, why four persons, elected for the special purpose of performing the board to five—the Mayor being one, and the other four being elected by the people—as the remaining two are now. There are obvious reasons, I think, why four persons, elected for the special purpose of performing the laboritous and exacting duties of such a position, and the such present is a possition, and the such present law. And, indeed, if the abugilate and uncontrolled authority which you deem desirable were two, who are such for the provision as you will be people as the many from the people also. I have avaited by the people are undoubtedly entitled to weight; but they apply with at least equal force to the season feature of the people are undoubtedly entitled to weight; but they apply with at least equal force to the season of the executive. New York and the people and the people and the

civil power; and much as I admire the energy and ear nest vigor which has made the ten weeks of your administration a marked era in the history of the municipal government of New York, I should hesitate before venturing, from the brief though brilliant experience, to discard from the city charter so important and so vital a principle of all free government.

I cannot help hoping, my dear sir, that if this bill should become a law, you will find your apprehensions of its malign effects to have been without foundation; that the Police Department will be quite as much under your control for all the legitimate purposes of good government as it is at present; that the liquor shops may still be closed on Sunday; and that no occasion will arise for your relinquishment of the position, in which you have achieved so much distinction and renered such distinguished service to our great and gowing city.

I submit these views with eating respect, and deference

dered such distinguished service to our great and acting city.

I submit these views with entire respect and deference to your judgment, which I am well sware is far more likely to be correct than mine, inasmuch as you are far more familiar with the subject. I presume that you will have no objection that this communication should be laid before the public, through the press, to which you very promptly communicated the interesting letter which it is intended to acknowledge.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
HENRY J. RAYMOND.

The Times Contempt Case.

MARINE COURT.

Before Hon. Judge McCarthy.

March 10.—In the Matter of the Publishers of the Times

Newspaper and D. R. Lee, Law Reporter.—Mr. Richard

Busteed, Counsel for Mr. Lee, appeared before the Court
this morning, and spoke for nearly two hours in arguing

against the liability of his client for sentent and early against the liability of his client for contempt, and con tending that no insult or disrespect was intended to Judge McCarthy or any member of this Court, in the paragraph which appeared in the Daily Times of February loth. He commenced by submitting that Mr. Lee was entitled to be served with interrogatories to be an swered under oath, which not being done, the proceed-ings were irregular, and should be dismissed. He then

ings were irregular, and should be dismissed. He then took the ground that although a single Judge might issue an attachment to bring the party into court, after the return being made it required the full Court, and not a ringle Judge, to pass upon it; otherwise the Judge who issued the writ to bring the party before him would be accuser, witness, judge and executioner. That Mr. Iee being the mere reporter, and Massrs. Raymond & Harper having arowed themselves as the publishers and proprietors of the Daily Times, Mr. Lee was not liable for publishing the article in question, even were it contemptuous.

The Court said that Mr. Lee, having voluntarily made himself a party to this processding, and put in a defence under oath, is not entitled to be served with interrogatories, having made his election to answer without them. As to the second proposition, it would admit of argument, were it not for the fact that a great many courts of record were constituted by a single judge. As to the third point, within the eye of the law Mr. Lee was the publisher of the article, and as such was equally 'isole with Raymond and Harper.

Mr. Hustred went on to argue on the merits of the case, coutending that no offence had been committed,—this being a quasi criminal charge, and that before a conviction could be had, a willul intent should be shown on the part of the defendants. He then read the offen sive article, paragraph by paragraph, contending that it did not come within the provisions of the Revised Statutes, even were it maliciously published, because the statute only prescribes a punishment against parties for publishing "a grossly false or inaccurate account of the proceedings of a Court," whereas the objectionable article does not purport or intend to be a report of what occurred in this Court, which will be inferred from its very heading, "What was not done in the Marrise Court."

The Court asked why did Mr. Lee introduce the affidance will be inferred from its very heading, "What was not done in the Marrise Court."

from its vsry heading, "What was not done in the Strine Court."

The Court saked why did Mr. Lee introduce the affidavit of Mr. Byrne, to show that some portion of the article was correct! If there was any doubt as to it being a "grossly inaccurate report of the proceedings of the court," up to the time of the introduction of that affidavit, that doubt is now removed, and under that affidavit, that doubt is now removed, and under that affidavit I shall hold Mr. Lee responsible.

Mr. Busteed then said that if any member of the court was referred to in the article by the term "Chief Justice," it was Judge A. A. Phillips, who was then the presiding justice of this court, and by no possibility could

it refer to Judge McCarthy; he therefore wished to assure
the Judge that no personal offence was intended to him.
The counsel then read the affidavit of Mr. Lee, (already
published in the Harand of the 18th February,) wherein
he says that he reported the paragraph "without eaternaining or at all meaning te evince any disrespect
whatever to this court or any of its members."

Mr. Busteed concluded by saying that from all the facts
and circumstances connected with this proceeding, he
felt assured that the Court would arrive at the same
conclusion which he did himself, and in a few moments
would diamiss the matter. His client had sworn that he
meant no disrespect. What more could he do? Were
it in the age of chivalry, and a knight errant on bended
knee to his ladve love, pledging to her his fealty and unalterable devotion, could he or would he do it in a more
solemn or humble manner than had his client, Mr. Lee
done in this proceeding? He was satisfied that he could
not do more than he had already done. He felt confident
that the Court, on reflection, would asy—under all the
circumstances of the case—that although a wrong had
been done, yet, not admitting anything intestional on
the part of Mr. Lee—"Go, and sin no more."

The Court them announced that he would consider the
arguments now closed, and would reserve his decision
for the present.

## Political Intelligence.

THE MARCH ELECTIONS.

Municipal and charter elections have been held during the present mouth, in a large number of the cities and towns of New York, Massachusetts, Maine and Vermont, more than two-thirds of which have resulted in the practical influence of the new organization is now beof the old parties to look upon their dilapidated condiupon the true feeling of the country. They have all along been nursing the fallacious idea that the doctrines along been nursing the fallacious idea that the doctrines of the Know Nothings were airy nothings, and could easily be crushed out; but now they are beginning to find out that those principles are taking root in the hearts of the people, and are likely to be as lasting as the Union itself. The old party hacks begin te study their own insignificance, and to doubt the rotten planks of the platforms upon which they have so long stood and hurled defiance upon the honest feelings of the

people.

The following table shows the result of the elelately held in a number of cities for the office of chief magistrate :-

Names of Mayors Nothing
Elected.
John A. Griswold, dom. —
C. J. Hayden, K. N. 143
Lyman Stevens, dem 1.441
Lyman Stevens, dem 1.441
Lyman Stevens, dem 1.441
E. N. N. 220
D. C. Littlejohn, whig 839
Henry H. Fish, K. N. 1,748
— Emott whig.
Freeman II. Morse, K. N. 250
Joseph Andrews, K. N. 250
Joseph Andrews, K. N. 1,100
Jacob Albright, K. N. 300
Henry Leidyard, dem 2,022
L. D. Boone, K. N. 2,732
L. D. Boone, K. N. 2,732
L. D. Boone, K. N. 500
J. B. Cross, dem. 352
Leongs I. Wise, K. N. 550
J. B. Cross, dem. —
Elecapitulation. Cities.
Troy, N. Y.
Rochester, N. Y.
Syracuse, N. Y.
Auburn
Oswego, N. Y.
Utica, N. Y. Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Bath, Me
Fall River, Mass.
Salem, Mass.
New Bedford, Mass. Know Nethings... Democrats... Whige

The town elections in the States above named have resulted largely in favor of the Know Nothings, as the

following table, compiled from the ceived at this office, will show:—

K. N. Dem. Whig.

121 60 42 Total..... 229 91 Know Nothings. Opposition 
 Massachusetts
 Know Notaings

 Maine
 13

 Vermont
 9

 New Hampshire
 1
 Newcastle, N. H., is the only town in the State which

SPECIAL ELECTION IN BALTIMORE.

and Twentieth wards, Baltimore, for a member of the second branch of the City Council, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of B. F. Zimmes man, Eq. The contest was a spirited one, both parties manifesting the greatest interest. There were a great many persons congregated about the polls, but the election was conducted in a very peaceable and quiet manner. It will be seen that Mr. Hilbert, the American or Know Nothing candidate, was elected by a majority of 130 over his democratic opponent:

Hilbert, K. N. Tourson, Dem.

787 Majority for Hilbert...... 130

THE CANVASS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The most exciting canvass that probably ever was held in the Granite State, is now raging. If a person was compelled to read the journals of only one side of the question he would be led to believe that a party of the question he would be led to believe that a party of the Lord's annointed had been brought in conflict with the greatest band of scamps, composed of Hindoos, Thugs, rowdies, Grunkards, renegades, libellers, traitors, and enemies of the country generally, that ever graced the manity. As an evidence of the manner in which the canvass is conducted by the partizan journals of the State, we give below the heads of a number of articles in two of the prominent democratic papers:

[From the Concord Patriot, Administration]

"A Lying Affidavit," "Hindoo Fenerals," "Satan Retaking Sin," "Edmund Burk's Horror of the Concord Clique," "Mark the Plunderers," "Metcalf, the Slave Catcher," "Hindoo Treachery," "Golog in for the Plunder," "Wolves upon the Walk," "Rum, Drunkenness, and Rowdyism at the Hindoo Meeting," "Look out for Vote Stealers," "Despotism of Know Nothingism."

[From the Concord Reporter, Anti-administration.] "Downfall of Thuggery," "The Thugs are Doomed," "Plerce Groggeries," "More Patriot Engus," "Look out for Lying Thuga," "Bware of the Lies of the Patriot," "Dodging the Nebraska Issue," "Ec.

WHERE LID THE VOYER COME FROM THAT ELECTED

WHERE DID THE VOTES COME FROM THAT ELECTED SPEAKER LITTLEJOHN MAYOR OF OSWEGQ? The Oswego Palladium of the 9th inst. says:—

TROUBLE AMONG THE MAG NICHTS OF OHIO.
The Sag Michts of Columbus, Ohio, are in trouble.

The Sag Michts of Columbus, Ohio, are in trouble. Meetings have been held in various parts of the city every night, not even excepting Sunday night. The trouble appears to spring from the difficulty among these secret midnight democratic plotters in making nominations for city officers at the spring election. The Germans, having a great majority of members, contended for an equal share of the offices, which the managers, consisting of office holders, defunct office holders, and native office seekers, refused to accord to them.

managers, consisting of office holders, defunct office holders, and native office seekers, refused to accord to hem.

A meeting was held in the vicinity of the court house on the 7th inst. The sheriff of the county presided with as much dignity as though he had been called on to perform the last sad duties of his office upon some poor victim of the law. Deputies were as busy as if they were after some one with a writ, and a number of would-be candidates were busy peddling tickets, for it appears that the popular vote system was to decide the nominations. Upon counting the votes, it appeared that there were twice as many votes polled as there were members present. A German from the Fifth ward had received a majority of votes for Mayor, and an Irishman had been equally distributed between Germans and the natives. A perfect uproar was created when the President announced the result of the balloting. The vote was ordered to be taken over again, and amid questions of order, motions to adjourn, &c., the meeting at last, finding it impossible to proceed with the business in consequence of the tunuit, adjourned. There are two other Sag Nicht societies in the city who will nominate their candidates this week, when all the ballots will be conted. A meeting will then he called by the Central Committee, and the nominations ratified, as though it had no connection whatever with a secret society.

ONE CAUSE OF KNOW NOTHINGISM.

nection whatever with a secret society.

ONE CAUSE OF ENOW NOTHINGISM.

It is stated that the lat success of the democratic candidate for mayor in the city of Troy was owing to the fact that, in some wards, gangs of foreigners surrounded the poils and crowded off their American opponents. One of the most prominent causes of the movement of "Americanism" now sweeping over the land has been this interference of foreigners in the dearest right an American citizen enjoys. We have allowed foreigners to participate in this privilege, and they return the favor by casting illegal votes and forcibly preventing Americans from having an access to the ballot box.

INDIANA.

The wheels of the government in Indiana are blocked; the Legislature, on whom devolved the duty of electing State officers acjourned without doing it. The Governor has appointed a set, but the Secretary of State refuses to swear them in. There is also a vacancy in the United State Senset, to be filled by appointment of the Governor, until the assumbling of the Legislature. A still has been introduced in the Legislature of Nebraska to prohibit the organization of Know Nothing councils in the Territory.

City Intellig FATAL ACCT Accident.—A boy, whose name is un a dying condition, having received a fall from a top, corner of Oak and James streets, while fly hate at the roofs of houses in that vicinity. He had reached the ward allotted to him, he breat last. An inquest will be held to-day upon the i deceased.

deceased.

RASTRIN DISPLISARY.—The following is the rethis institution for the month of February.—Pattended at the office, 1,342; males, 544; female Patients attended at their dwellings, 420; male females, 243. Number of persons vaccinated, 50; 20; females, 30. Total, 1,518. There was curelisved, 1,643. Sent to hospital, 22; remaining treatment, 91; and died, 12. Of the whole numbewere born in the State of New York 606; in the States, 34; and in foreign countries, 1,178. Med vice and medicine were as usual furnished granumber of prescriptions put up for the month 2,528. The largest number in one day was 15 smallest number 40; average per diem, 105.

Williamsburg City News.

VIOLATING THE SUNDAY LAWS .- Yesterday Morris, of the Thirteenth ward, reported John grocer, corner of First and South Fifth streets, for ing liquor yesterday, in violation of the Sund witness, Mary Lynch who was detected coming Smith's with a bottle of liquor. THREATENING LIPE.—A colored boy, named Geo

lison, was arrested on Saturday by officer Mullen Sixteenth ward, on the charge of threatening the young man named Creig, and also insulting a woman, who was accompanied by Creig. Accu-locked up to await examination

DISPARED MRAT.—Last week a man named Se was arrested in the Sixteenth ward, for havin possession a quantity of diseased beef preparates. He was taken before Justice Woodwo find \$10, and required to bury the meat. Seym fused to comply with the requirement of the, and consequently he was brought up again on Sa and fined \$25, and \$5 costs.

School House Broken Oren.—Saturday morning 2 o'clock, officers Croken and Sitterly, of the Thi ward, discovered a window open in the public school No.16, corner Fifth and South Third streets. Oney tion they found the window had been forced open bar of iren, and a back window was also open supposed the building was entered for the purifing it, but the persons who broke it open alarmed at the approach of the officers and fled,

Jersey City News. DROWNED .- On Saturday morning the body of

known man was found in the water, opposite t Railroad depot. The deceased was attired in a garb, apparently fifty years of age, and had been water three or feur weeks. Recorder Cutter vie-body and caused its interment.

DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN .- Mr. William W father of Captain Woolsey, superintendent of the City ferry, died yesterday, at the advanced age years. He was for many years attached to the City ferry, and was well known and highly esteer

Naval Intelligence.
PROMOTIONS.—Master William N. Jeffers to be enant from the 30th of January, 1855, vice Lieu Hunter, dismissed.

Master William D. Austin to be a Lieutenan the 5th of February, 1856, vice Lieut. R. E. Jo

Master William D. Austin to be a liburous the 5th of February, 1856, vice Lieut. R. E. Jo deceased.

Passed Midshipman John Walcott to be Maste the 30th January, 1854, vice Jeffers, promoted.

Passed Midshipman J. B McCauley to be a from 5th February, 1856, vice Austin, promoted.

Fassed Midshipmen Thomas S. Phelps, John gan, Jr., A. F. Warley, G. V. Denniston, L. Pauleing, George A. Stevens, F. S. Conover, I Berrett, Covilla Terrett, John W. Bennett, Peter Jr., John P. Hall, Homer C. Blake, Clark H. Wel Quackenbush, Earl English, David Ochiltree, J. Bradford, R. B. Lowey, J. H. Carter, A. Melas Wm. H. Parker, J. Pembroke Jones, D. A. MoD Wm. P. Buckner, George E. Morgan, Wm. W. Lov K. Bridge, and Richard L. Law, to be Masters in t of promotion from the 1st of March, 1856, as authly the act of Congress, approved 28th February.

DEATH FROM EXPOSURE. - Coroner O'Donnell h inquest yesterday, at Bellevue Hospital, upon th of a German named Philip Rowdekin, who death by want and exposure to the cold wind of night. Verdict—"Death by exposure." Deceas about sixty years of age.

## MARITIME INTELLIGENCE

|                |                | ~~~                                     |
|----------------|----------------|---|
| Move           | ments of Ocean | Steamers.                               |
| HAMES.         | Liverpool?     | FOR                                     |
| acific         | Liverpool?     | lew York                                |
| ermann         | Southampton?   | New York                                |
| Trics          | Liverpool      | Soaton                                  |
| tar of the Wes | L New York S   | an Juan                                 |
| anada          | Boston 1       | ivernool                                |
| rescent City   | Now York       | lav and N O                             |
| Amois          | New York       | Lapinwall                               |
| acifi c        | New York       | ivernuol 1                              |
| CPINADA        | Now York 1     | Broman                                  |
| *******        | ~~~~~~~~~~~    | *************************************** |

All packages and letters intended for the NEW HERALD should be scaled.

Port of New York, March 11, 1855.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Nashville, litery, Charleston, 62 hours make and passengers, to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Carr Charleston bar in company with ship Catherins, ft. York Friday, at 25, 4M, passed steamship Horida. for Savannah; at 45, 4M, passed steamship Marion, for Charleston. The N experienced heavy gales from Curing the passage.

There were no other arrivals to-day. No inward vessels in sight at sunset.

ARRIVED.

SAILED.

Bark Rhein (Ham), Haack, Hamburg.
Wind at sunrise, NNW; meridian, calm; sunset, NV

Herald Marine Correspondence.
PHILADELPHIA, March 10, 4 PM-Arr U S

PHILADELI-RIA, Backellar, From Rio de Janeir frigate Susquehanna, Buchanan, from Rio de Janeir II; bark Elizabeth J, Kenney, Pernambuco; sehre Gati Loring, Boston; P Shriver, Cain, and E Hubbard, P son, N York.

Cld steemship Pennsylvania, Gifford, Richmond; Bowditch, Smith, Calcutta; Calcutta, Loring, Now O brig Ercole, Dommingue, Genos; sehrs Mail, Crowell, denec; Mary, Johnson, Baldwin, Island, Franks; JFt C Henderson; M Engineer, Lovett, New York; J H back, Riley, Brooklyn; Amelia C Reeves, Reeves, Camport, Aid, English, and William, Raynes, Booton; Co Heron, Salem; barge I, Foyle, Gill, Williamsburg; & Anthracite, Jones, New York.

LEWIS, Del, March 10, 11 AM—Bark Selah, from I brigs Rivulet, from Clenfungon; B. M. Prescott, from the state of the state

BARK ELIFARITH J, at Philadelphia from Rio Janel 19 days north of lat 32, and experienced much bad we lost Jibboom, and sustained other considerable damag Whallemen.

Arr at Westport 7th, bark Dr Franklin, Russell, A Ocean via Newport.

Sucken.

Ocean via Newport.

Spoken.

Bark J C Nichols, 6 days out from Cardenss for Fal.

E, 34 inst, lat 27 10, 1on 79 25.

Foreign Ports.
PERNAMBUCO-In port Jan 25 brig Geo Horris, 1

E, 3d inst, lat 27 10, 10n 79 25.

Poreign Ports.

Pernammuco—In port Jan 26 brig Geo Herris, I unc.

Riso Jankerno—Arr Jan 39 bark R B Walker, B Boston 61 days: Silst ship Carnass Back, Clark, New 10; Feb I barks Ortena, Carleton, Belfast 61 (and sld for valparaiso); 6th ship Margaret Elias, Silverick, video; barks Rodus, Pensacola 56; B A Rawlins, Bellermuds 51; Ottawa, Brooks, I ale de Sal 21, to order Ann, Dudley, Singapore Nov 18.

Bid Jan 30 barks Vankee, Smith (from Now London) which Islands; Jist Conrad, Salsburg, Philadelphia ship Jennie W Paine, Norton (hence), Calculta; the tain Wave, Humphrey (from Boston Nov 24), San Franch Telegraphia Ship Jennie W Paine, Norton (hence), Calculta; the tain Wave, Humphrey (from Boston Nov 24), San Franch Telegraphia Ship Jennie W Paine, Norton (hence), Calculta; the sain was a classed, Gregory, Norleans; 7th bark Bounding, Smith, do; 3th brig Helen, Claypoel, Baltimore; 17 Gredan, Hisley, Mania; barks Rooket, Sanders, Salcisco, E Means, Rastnussen, Valparaiso, Calculta, Calleon, Lander, San Calculta, Andrew College, Calculta, Calleon, Anna Benne, art Jan 23, for New Orleans, University of Corleans, Jely Sarks, Collemn, for Norch, do; Saone tene, do do; Eringe, Lewin, from Montevidee, sty; Ho-Hamilton, from Boston art Jan 9; Nautilius, Paine, for Staatinople, Jdg; Cora, Burnham, for Baltimore, An Whits, thom and for do, art Jan 20; C B Sevan, —do, art Jan 24; Douglass, Beswick, diag; Ripple, Morom Piece, art 24; Douglass, Beswick, diag; Ripple, Morom Piece, art 27th to order; Eather Frances, —Rico Grande, art Feb 10; Comu odora, Williams, from art Feb 3, chartered for Europe; brigs Echo, Lawsen, and for Baltimore, Jdg, ser Jan 20; C B Sevan, —de, art Jan 24; Douglass, Beswick, diag; Ripple, Morom Fiece, art 27th to order; Eather Frances, —Rico Grande, ser Feb 10; Comu odora, Williams, from art Feb 3, chartered for Europe; brigs Echo, Lawsen, and for Baltimore, Jdg, ser Jan 20; C B Sevan, —de, Grande, art Feb 10; Comu odora, Williams, from art Feb 3, chartered for Eu

ALW DESIGNATION OF THE STATE OF

Hallfar.

ROCKIAND—Arr Sarch 4 schr A Jameson, Walk
folk. Sid 4th schr; E Furbuch, Kendall; I L Snow,
J Parwell, Congr; Hardscrable, Gregory, and M
Chick, Pressey, N York; Clarendon, Jameson, and
Miy, Hall, do.

EALEN—Arr March 2 hark Octavia, Woodhurry, Matanran vis Perriland; ester Albert Steele, West, Norfolk. Cid.
brig Samuel Small, Treadwell, Cardonas.